

# Moduli Spaces in Algebraic Geometry

Math 245 A (winter 2022)

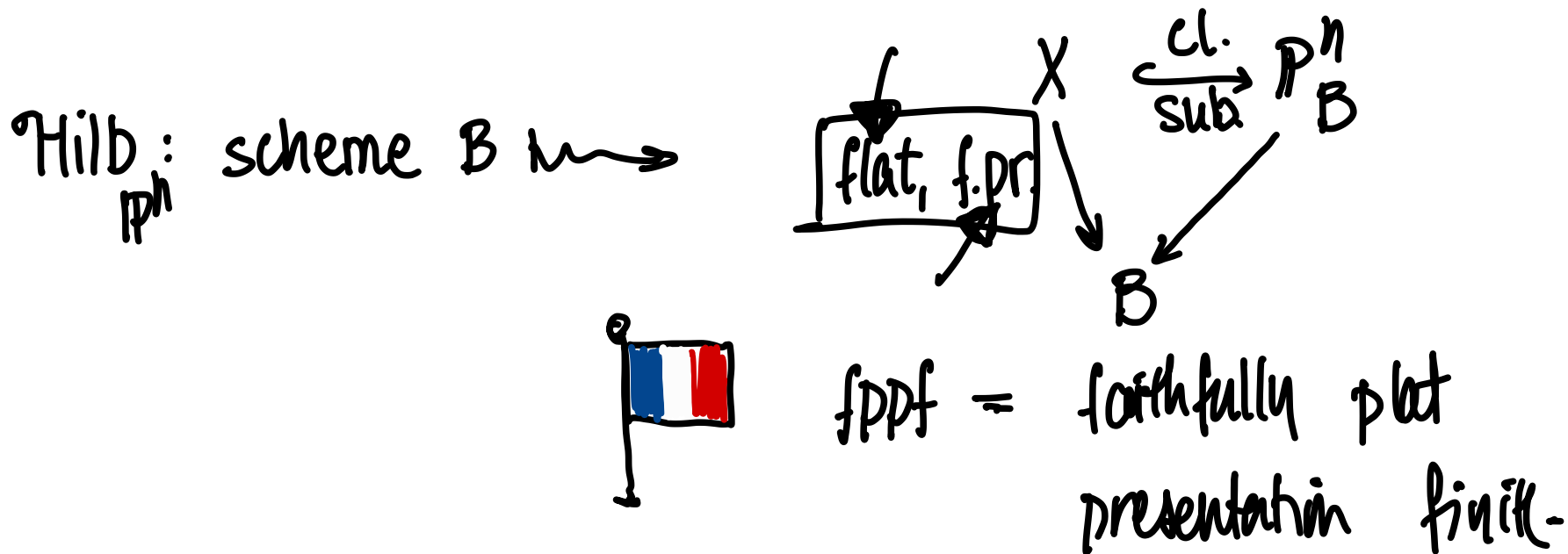
Jan. 14, 2022.

No class Monday  
(Martin Luther King day holiday)

Where we are:

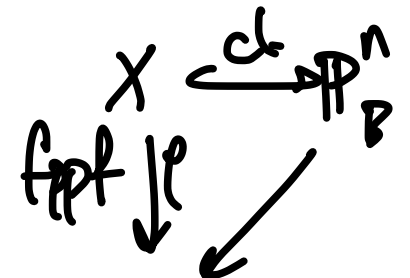
We are pondering the representability / construction of the Hilbert scheme

Define the Hilbert FUNCTOR for  $\mathbb{P}^n$  as:



Theorem (another day)  $\text{Hilb}_{\mathbb{P}^n}$  is representable,  
 by a scheme we call the **Hilbert scheme**  
 of  $\mathbb{P}^n$ ,  $\text{Hilb } \mathbb{P}^n$ .

Last day: it suffices to show the  
 representability of



$\text{Hilb}_{\mathbb{P}^n} : \mathbb{P}^n$   
 $p(t) \in \mathbb{Q}(t)$

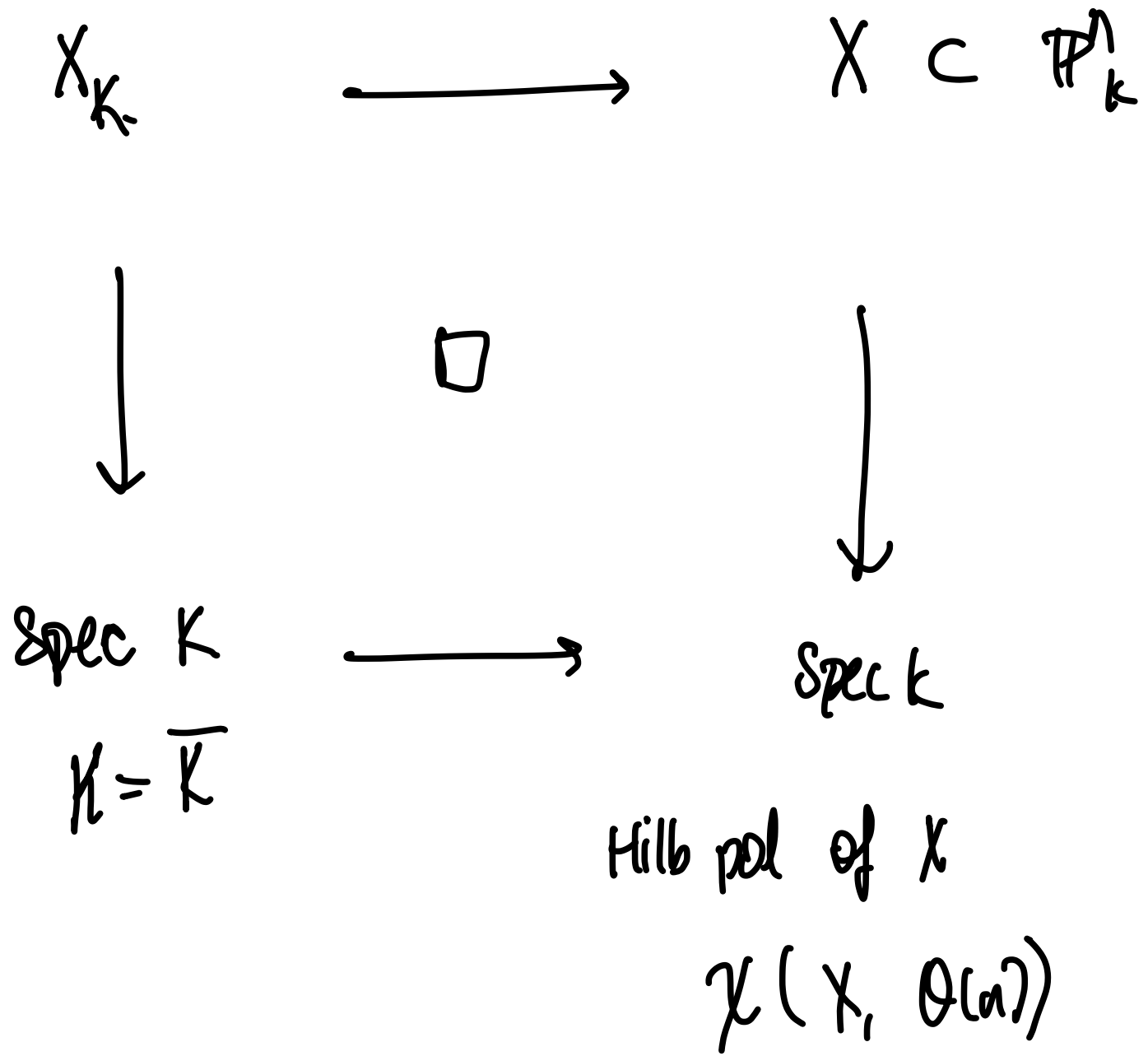
$B \rightsquigarrow B$

Hilbert polynomial

(geometric) fibers of  $e$

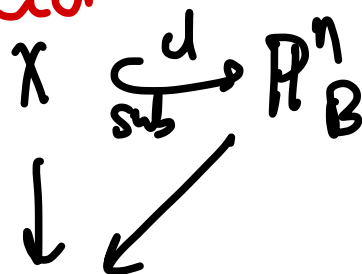
all have Hilbert pol.  $p(t)$

next p: Why "geometric" doesn't  
 matter.





# Spencer-Ben **FUNCTIONAL.**

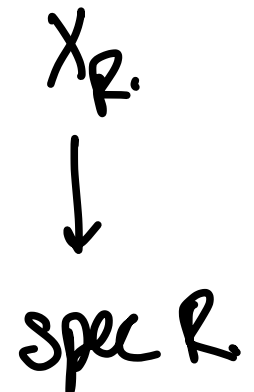


such that...

$B \xrightarrow{\text{wavy}} B$

there exists affine cover of  $B = \cup \text{Spec } R_i$

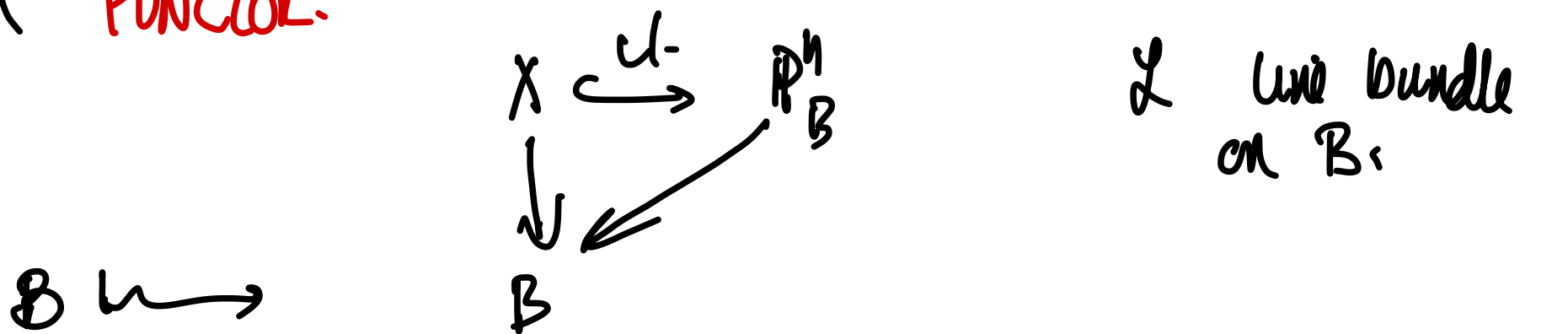
such that



$$X_{R_i} = V(\underbrace{? x_0^d + \dots + ? x_n^d}_{\in R_i})$$

$\forall$  points of  $\text{Spec } R_i$   
 pol is not zero.

# Ben **FUNCTOR.**



$B \hookrightarrow$

$$X \subset V(a'_0 x_0^d + \dots + a'_n x_n^d) \subset \mathbb{P}^n_B.$$

$$a_{\alpha} \in \Gamma(B, \mathcal{L})$$

$$\therefore a'_{\alpha} = P^* a_{\alpha}$$

At any pt of  $\text{Spec } B$ ,  $a_{\alpha}$  not all zero.

Spencer-Ben  $\iff$  Ben.

Aside:  $(\mathcal{L} = \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^1})$   
 $\pi^* q_1, \dots, \pi^* q_n$   
 $B \xrightarrow{\pi}$

$\mathcal{O}(1)$   
 $|$   
 $\mathbb{P}^N$

$y_0, \dots, y_N$

is same as

line bundle

$\mathcal{L}$   
 $|$   
 $B$

and

$N+1$  sections of  $\mathcal{L}$   
 not all zero at  
 any point of  $B$

Our last **FUNCTOR**: expecting it to be parametrized by

$$V(a_{x_0} x_0^d + \dots + a_{x_n} x_n^d) = X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^N \times \mathbb{P}^n$$

$$[a_{x_0}^d, \dots, a_{x_n}^d] \in \mathbb{P}^N$$

$$a_{x_i} \in \Gamma(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(i))$$

$$N = \binom{n+d}{d} - 1$$

$$x_0 \in \Gamma(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(i))$$

$$\rightarrow \in \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^N \times \mathbb{P}^n)$$

$$\mathcal{O}(1, d)$$

$$\hookrightarrow B$$

$$B$$

$$\xrightarrow{\pi}$$

$$\mathbb{P}^n$$

$$V(a_{x_0} x_0^d + \dots + a_{x_n} x_n^d)$$

$$a_{x_0}^d \in \Gamma(\mathcal{O}_B(1)), \dots, a_{x_n}^d \in \Gamma(\mathcal{O}_B(1))$$

not all zero coeffs

B is

i.e.

$\mathbb{P}^n$

and

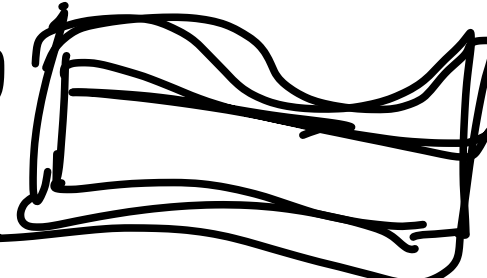


relative effective Cartier divisor:

english french  
 nice  $\equiv$  plat

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(-D) \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_D \rightarrow 0$$

flat   flat   flat



The local criterion for flatness.

$$X \longrightarrow B$$

$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(-D) \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_D \rightarrow 0$

$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(-D) \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_D \rightarrow 0$ 

flat

Aside

yo

Universal family.

$$U \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^N \times \mathbb{P}^n$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\mathbb{P}^N$$

$$N = \binom{n+d}{d} - 1$$

$$[a_{z_0^d}, \dots, a_{z_n^d}]$$

universal hypersurface

$$a_{z_0^d} z_0^d + \dots + a_{z_n^d} z_n^d \in \Gamma / \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n \times \mathbb{P}^n}(1, d)$$

(is it fppf?)

Pull it back.

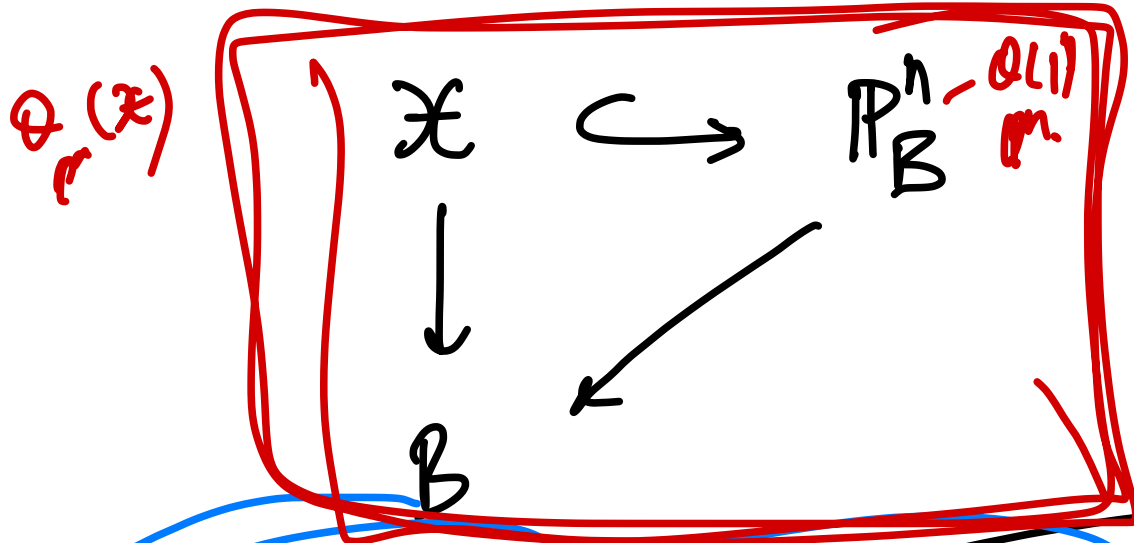
$$B \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(1).$$

$$\pi^* a_m \in \Gamma(B, \mathcal{L})$$

$$\pi^* a_{\gamma_j} z_0^d + \dots + \pi^* a_{z_n^d} z_n^d \in \Gamma(\mathbb{P}_B^N, \rho^* \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(d))$$

Let's connect more **FUNCTORS** to  $\text{Hom}(\cdot, \mathbb{P}^N)$ .



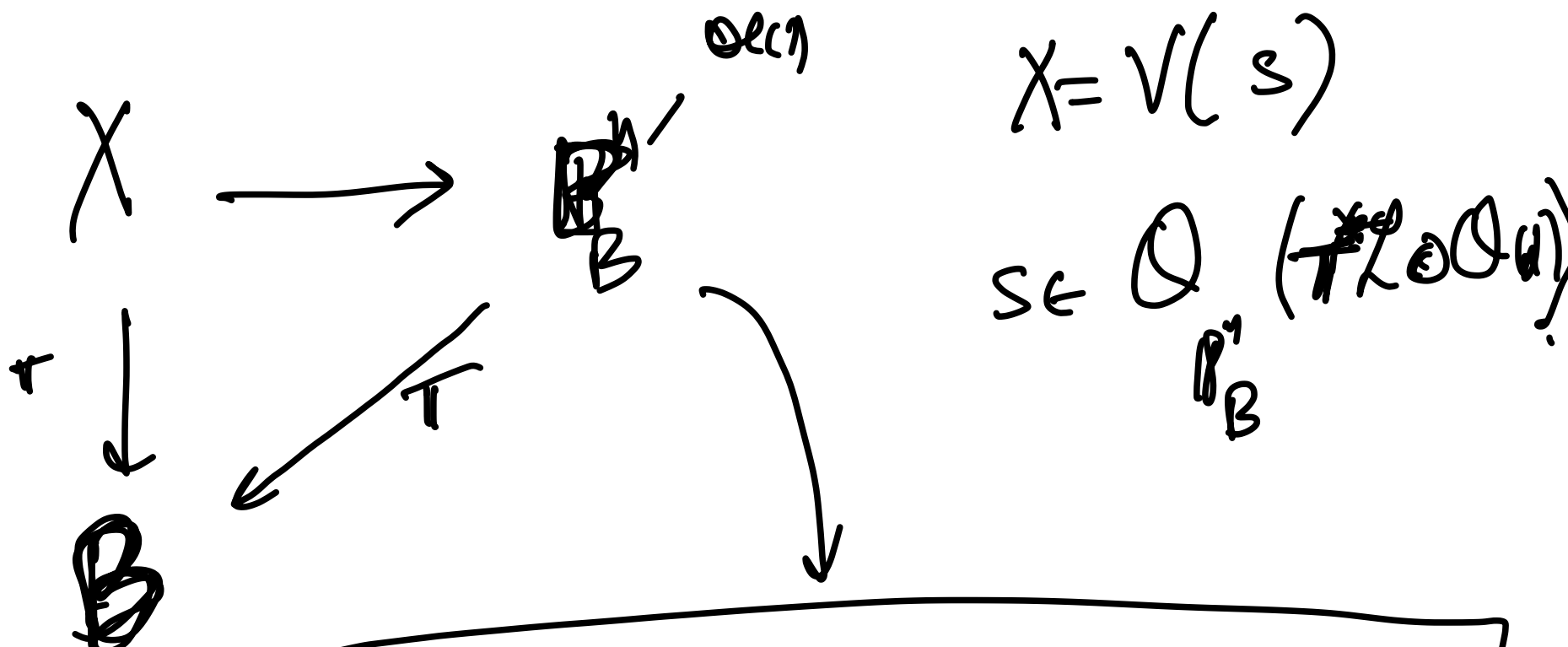
such that  $\text{blab-blah-blah}$ .

(Goal:  $\mathcal{L} = a_0 \dots a_n \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ ).

How do we find  $\mathcal{L}$ ?

I will tell you:  $\exists \mathcal{L}, a_{\lambda_0^d} \in \Gamma(B, \mathcal{L})$ .

$$\mathcal{X} = V(a_{\lambda_0^d} \lambda_0^d + \dots + a_{\lambda_n^d} \lambda_n^d).$$



Know  $\pi^* \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1_B}(d)$  on  $\mathbb{P}^1_B$

$$\pi_* \left( \mathcal{O}(X) \otimes \mathcal{O}(-d) \right) = \pi_* \left( \pi^* \mathcal{L} \right)$$

What are the N+1 sections of  $\mathcal{L}$ .  $a_0, \dots, a_N$